

JOHN LAIDLAW AND NETTIE
JOHANSON BELL

Nettie Johanson was born Jan. 21, 1860, at Hobbel, Dalsland, Sweden, to Jonas and Christina B. Johanson.

At the age of 18 she, with her parents and other family members came to Salt Lake City as converts to the LDS Church. She worked in private homes and also cooked in restaurants in Salt Lake City, until the family moved to Heber.

It was necessary for her to learn to speak English, after arriving in the United States. She also learned to read English and became an avid reader. It became one of her favorite recreations.

She married John L. Bell Nov. 13, 1882, at Heber, Utah. Four or five years after their marriage they moved to Buysville (Daniel). She worked in the Relief Society in the ward. They lived there until 1902 or 1903 when they moved to Lake Creek, then Center Creek and after her husband's death in 1918 when she moved to Heber where she died 15 Nov. 1928.

They were the parents of 11 children: John W. Bell, Christina Jane, Nettie Pearl, Lillie Amelia, Albert, Mabel, Nellie Hazel, Otto Bell, Morris Edwin, Nina Eldoris, Alda Fern.

WILLIAM SAMUEL BETHERS
AND PHEBE HANNAH
McMILLAN
(1862-1874 Heber Pioneer)



William Samuel Bethers was born to Zadock Stergeous and Sarah Collins Bethers on May 18, 1843, in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. The family was acquainted with Joseph Smith.

When three years of age, he with his parents and family were with the 50-wagon train of Captain Joseph Outhouse in 1852, on their way to Utah. They settled in Provo on September 22, 1852. The mother and children were ill with measles while crossing the plains.

After developing a small farm at Provo, the father returned to Council Bluffs, leaving the mother and boys to care for the farm and endure pioneer hardships and the grasshopper plague. Later he returned and took his wife and sons back to Iowa.

When men were being recruited for the Civil War, Billie Bethers took volunteers to St. Joseph, Missouri, but Billie didn't enlist. He returned to Utah with his brother Mahlon, who went on to Nevada, while Billie came to Heber to live with his sister, Nancy Smith, and her husband, Ephraim Smith.

Billie served in the Indian wars and was a Blackhawk war veteran.

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As a young man, he freighted East with supplies, first with ox teams, then horses, bringing immigrants West. On one of these trips he saw a young girl, Phebe Hannah McMILLAN, camped with her family near Ft. Bridger. She was the oldest child of Daniel and Janett Davis McMILLAN and was born at Liverpool, England. Her parents were staunch Catholics until hearing the LDS gospel. Phebe and her sister, Mary Ellen, had come with their parents, in 1863, in the old packet ship "Cynosure," with the 125th company, organized by George Q. Cannon. After six long weeks of rough voyage, they arrived at New York City on October 4, 1863. Phebe walked all but one-half day of the distance to Utah.

At Ft. Bridger, too, she noticed Billie Bethers and both seemed to know they were meant for each other. They didn't become well acquainted till quite awhile later. Phebe became his wife on September 14, 1866.

They lived at Wanship and Heber while Billie worked on the railroad coming into Utah. In the spring of 1874, Billie took up a homestead near the mouth of Daniel Canyon and together they developed a fine farm, building three homes—first, a dirt-roof cabin, then a frame home, and finally a two-story brick home. He worked with Hiram Oaks in surveying a canal to bring water from Strawberry Valley to the farms of the settlers along Daniel Creek.

One winter he, with John Jordan and John Bethers, rescued a group of 25 people from the East, who were trying to cross Strawberry Valley in the deep winter snows and bitter cold. He and other families on the creek took care of these people until their wagons could be brought out in the spring and they could be on their way.

Billie purchased a grain binder, a horse-power and then a steam-power thresher, with which he and his sons did much custom work.

He was supervisor of the Daniel Canyon road sixteen years, when all such work was done with picks, shovels, teams, scrapers and wagons. He served as trustee and treasurer of the school board in the early history of Daniel, and on the jury when the county seat was in Provo.

He was second counselor to Bishop P. H. McGuire when the Daniel and Buysville

Wards were combined. He always was a faithful worker in Church organizations. He died October 7, 1926, at the age of 83.

Phebe always worked in the Church auxiliaries in Liverpool and in Utah. She was a kindly and generous person and taught her children to always be honorable and true to their faith. He had the gift of healing.

They were the parents of 14 children.

Their second child, a boy, died when a year old. Another baby boy lived only one day.

*Farmer
Black Hawk War Vet
Pioneer 1852
Freighter
Homesteader
Log cabin builder
Thresher
Road Supervisor—in
Daniel Canyon
Treas. of school Bd*

MONUMENTS ERECTED BY D. U. P.

from Emigration Canyon, the portal of entrance ran from thence to the Old Pioneer Fort and on.

"In the earlier days of the city, men, in mountains in quest of fuel and timber cut and warm their homes, made me their rendezvous and assemble with their crude logging wagons, the and horses.

"On the return journey they would carry heavy loads and creaking wheels, and lurched by side by the swaying load. Here they would adjust their loads before completing their toil and tell tales of daring and adventure along the great mountain heights. From the stately and towering pines in the shady defile of forests deep and impenetrable.

"In many languages have I heard the tongue of the Red man and then the varied men who spoke the tongues of foreign lands city came to me on ponies and afoot to gather contests. Beneath my sheltering branches I've heard the children's laughter and the chatter and clash of the

"Two very different worlds have opened silence and majesty; the other of noise and slow and unchanging; the other fast, furious after the busy city life swarmed around there seclusion about me. I betokened peace and made me their trying place and often heard the softy whispered words of love and the undying faith and devotion. In moonlit night seclusion beneath my spreading arms and seen confidences with me. To this trust I have been

"For lack of room and sun and air, began to wane and premature age seized upon been stripped of all comeliness and beauty, to spent here in my well known retreat. It was pleasant memories of youth of which there heart of man. Thus I became a landmark to the city. I was the first real landmark of the corner and the Eagle Gate I was known.

"This spot marks the abode of friendship and between me and man. All I have freely given and withheld from me. For women came to me. I gave to all who came. my feet were stuck too deeply in the earth. I me. We were friends. In token of that friendship this spot for that which had a place in the

DANIEL BIGELOW AND
WIVES PARMELIA MECHAM.
EMELINE AUGUSTA
STEVENS. CLARA OTTENSEN

Daniel Bigelow, son of Nahum Bigelow and Mary Gibbs, was born March 18, 1842, at Camp Creek, Mercer County, Ill. He came to Utah October 6, 1850, with the William Snow ox-team company.

He married Parmelia Mecham on July 23, 1865, at Silver Creek, Summit County, Utah. She was a daughter of Ephraim Mecham and Polly Derby of Nauvoo, Illinois, ox-team pioneers of 1852. She was born September 11, 1932.

GEORGE BLACKLEY

George Blackley, son of William and Elizabeth Callaway Blackley, was born Feb. 10, 1830, in England. He married Elizabeth White. She was born 5 July 1822, to John and Maria Christmas White in Egerton, Kent England. To them were born five children, one girl, four boys.

Emma, Thomas, Adolphus, William Lorenzo (Lorry), John George.

George came to Utah in 1869 and settled in Heber City. He was a carpenter by trade. He helped build the Stake House, school houses and many of the old homes in Heber. His own home which still stands at 421 East 2nd North was considered a beautiful home. He died 16 March 1902 at Heber and is buried in Heber cemetery.

Elizabeth White Blackley was baptized into the LDS Church 5 Jan. 1850 by Jacob Gates. The ice had to be broken on the water for baptism. It was just a few months before her first child was born. In 1866 she arrived in Heber with two children, Thomas and Emma. Adolphus had died on the way. The father and older boys came later when they had earned enough money for the journey.

When Elizabeth first came to Wasatch County she lived at the Davis ranch at Hailstone. She had been a dear friend of Mrs. Davis in England.

She was a tailor by trade and made many clothes for men. She also bound the tops of shoes and put the lining in them for the shoemakers. She owned a mandolin and she could play it and sing beautifully. She was also noted for her English puddings and pies. She died 10 July 1909 at Heber City.

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HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Marr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____

HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____

WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names SURNAME	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE	WHEN DIED		
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

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John William Blackley, married Martha Jones.

George Alma Blackley, married Zella Davis.

Adolphus J. Blackley, married Janet Mitchell, later Effie Nelson Elliott.

Arthur Blackley, died one and a half years old.

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John George Blackley died 3 October 1917 and is buried in Heber City cemetery.

Eliza Ann McDonald Blackley married Christian Madsen who died September 18, 1937 and is buried in Heber City cemetery. Eliza Ann died 27 April 1948 and is buried in Heber City cemetery.

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They were the parents of seven children: Jane, Eliza, John, William, Mary, Robert, and Joseph S.

James, the father, earned a living in the flax dressing trade. His wages were small. He had three acres of land where they raised vegetables and fruits. A goat provided their milk.

Sarah was very ambitious and wanted to help get to Zion. A story is told of how she went shopping and bought a little pig. She carried it home under her arm. She raised the pig and sold it. With the money she started a small store, thus helping to raise funds to come to Utah. The sale of their home and land netted them \$200.00.

After arriving in America, they lived at

Nauvoo and Bonepart, Iowa, until the father and boys obtained three yoke of oxen, two wagons, two cows and a pony. In the spring of 1850 they began the long journey to Zion. James, the father, died of cholera and was buried, without a casket, on the banks of the Platte River.

The family settled in Springville, but moved to Heber City in 1862, all but Eliza who remained in Springville and Robert who went to California. The family lived in Wasatch County the remainder of their lives. Sarah was known by everyone and lovingly called Granny Mc.

You will remember the fourth child of the family was William. He was born Nov. 16, 1834, making him 16 when they came to Utah. The year he came across the plains, another family by the name of Peter Shirts came, but they settled in Cedar City. Margaret Cameron was his wife. She was one of the first women to join the Relief Society in Nauvoo. William McDonald married their daughter, Sariah, Dec. 10, 1853. They were the parents of 20 children. Shortly after they were married, William was called by Brigham Young to locate agriculture sections, first settling in Alpine and then they came to Heber City. They lived on the outskirts of town, on the road to Park City. Later William married Sariah's sister, Elizabeth Ann. Each had a home with the barn between them. William was a high priest and a ward teacher. He also worked on the Nauvoo Temple before leaving Nauvoo. He was county treasurer of Wasatch County, Scout of Echo Canyon Campaign, selectman of Wasatch County, and veteran of the Walker and Black Hawk Indian Wars.

The seventh child of William and Sariah was born July 4, 1865. Her name was Eliza Ann. This was my mother. They gave her the nickname of Lide. Having 20 children in the family I think all would be busy trying to keep house. They raised sheep, cut the wool, cleaned it and wove it into cloth, and made their clothes by hand.

At the age of 17, Eliza married John Blackley. They had nine children, six boys and three girls. All their married life they lived at 487 East 2nd North, Heber City. At the age of 52, Eliza was left a widow with four unmarried children. She was an exceptionally good cook. She cooked at the Arid Hospital, Provo, Utah, and also at some of the mines boarding houses near

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MORONI BLOOD



Moroni Blood, son of Roswell and Elinor Miller Blood. Born January 5, 1839, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois.

Married Mary Woods.

Married Hannah Melissa Lance.

Married Louise Murri.

Died May 6, 1919, Midway.

Louisa Murri Blood, daughter of Johannes Murri and Elizabeth Grossen Murri.

Born March 6, 1870

Married Moroni Blood

Died March 18, 1935, Midway, Utah.

Louisa was baptized September 28, 1879. She had her endowments June 21, 1929.

Moroni's mother died when he was five years old. He and his father and little brother, Timothy, crossed the plains.

Timothy died enroute and was buried somewhere on the plains. Moroni and his father arrived in Salt Lake City in 1849. He was then ten years old. They remained in Salt Lake City a while, and then moved to Bountiful. It was later in Bountiful that he met and married Mary Woods. Three years later she died and he moved to Provo and lived with his father. About 1863, Moroni moved to Midway.

In Midway, he married Hannah Melissa Lance. They bought some land and built a house about three blocks west of what is now known as the Homestead. In 1873, he built the home which Mrs. Bonnie Blood now occupies. Across the street from that home, he built a planing mill. It was at this mill that he made a living for himself and his family. He made furniture and coffins and repaired almost everything for

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

people from Heber, Charleston, Wallburg, and Midway.

In 1855, his wife died. Shortly after that he built a saw mill six miles north of Kamas. With his family, he moved to Kamas, where they lived about two years. In the spring of 1887, they returned to Midway and he later married Louise Murri. In 1893, he built a saw mill at the same location as the planing mill. This saw mill was built from parts of an old threshing machine and he bought only the saw. Then he could saw and plane lumber as well as making furniture and continuing his other work. He worked at this mill as long as he lived.

Moroni Blood and his family were thrifty, industrious people. They were kind and exceedingly hospitable.

Louisa Blood was a faithful Latter-day Saint. She was an honored member of the Relief Society for many, many years. She was excellent help in care of sickness and aided many families in Midway.

Children of Moroni Blood and Mary Woods: Mrs. John (Mary Jane called Jennie) Allen. Sarah, married Mr. Madsen or Madison.

Children of Moroni Blood and Hannah Melissa Lance:

Alfred Moroni, died in infancy.

Orson, married Matilda

Mrs. Joseph (Elinor) Watkins

Mrs. Henry (Mary Jane) Lewis

Mrs. Joseph (Hannah Melissa) Hair

Mrs. Edward (Lucretia Ann) Christenson

Children of Moroni Blood and Louisa

Murri:

Mrs. Ernest (Lena) Hicken

Roswell, married Hazel McNaughton

Wilford, married Mae Hansen

Lester, died in youth

Tracy, married Edith Cummings—later

Lois —

Mrs. Keith T. (Hazel) Coleman. 641

JESSE BOND.

In the first company of pioneers to this valley in 1860 was Jesse Bond. He was a single man at that time, but he took up a claim and put in a crop of grain. He was a member of the

surveying party of the previous year and assisted as one of the chainmen.

Jessie Bond has served as poundkeeper of Heber for a period of 33 years, and for a number of years served as district poundkeeper with jurisdiction extending to the county limits. He has been janitor for the church for more than thirty years, beginning when the Heber hall was completed and has continued in the service ever since. Mr. Bond has received many flattering compliments from the higher ecclesiastical authorities as well as from the local church leaders and the people generally for the cleanly manner in which he has always kept the meeting house and for the efficient service he has rendered.

Mr. Bond was a son of James and Sarah (Card) Bond. He was born in Glostershire, England, February 27, 1832. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at the age of thirteen. Late in the fall of 1854 he started for America, reaching Salt Lake City November 13, 1855. In 1861 he went back to the Missouri river in an ox train to bring in his brother and sister, and on the return trip he became acquainted with Miss Sarah Adams, whom he married soon after their arrival at Provo. They were married September 24, 1861 and soon after came to their home in Heber. They were blessed with a family of nine children, seven of whom are living.

Mr. Bond made a second trip "to the States," as it was called in the early days, and brought in a load of stoves. He made this trip with oxen between seed time and harvest, having planted his grain before starting and returning in time to harvest the crop in the fall.

Mr. Bond is a highly respected citizen of this community, being of a quiet, inoffensive nature. He is honest and industrious and always attends to his own business, leaving others to manage their own affairs.

JESSE BOND



Jesse Bond (familiarily called Uncle Jesse), the son of James and Sarah (Card) Bond, was born at Huntingford, Gloustershire, England, Feb. 27, 1832. He married Sarah Adams, daughter of Samuel and Bessie Adams, Sept. 24, 1861. Came to Heber City in the spring of 1859.

In 1844, he became a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In Dec. 1854, he set sail for America on the Clara Wheeler ship. After six weeks voyage, they landed in New Orleans, later going to Mormon Grove. In July 1855, he,

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

with others, started across the plains with ox teams, arriving in Salt Lake on Nov. 13, 1855. In 1857, he moved to Provo. Quoting his history, he says: "At the time of the trouble in Utah in 1857-8 when Johnston's army was on its way to Utah, I, along with many others, was called out to defend our homes, being stationed in and around Echo Canyon, Summit County. In the spring of 1859, I went up into Provo Valley (now Wasatch County) and planted wheat, remaining in the valley until the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860, I made my home in Heber City. May 1861, I drove an ox team to the Missouri River and back to assist a company of saints across the plains, four of the saints being assigned to my wagon. One of the four afterwards became my wife. On Sept. 24, 1861, I married Sarah Adams, daughter of Samuel and Bessie Adams. I made six trips across the plains to Omaha to purchase merchandise for the people of Heber. During the early settlement of Heber, I passed through much Indian trouble, notably the Black Hawk War. Also the grasshopper trouble when they ate so much of our crops that it was hard to obtain a living."

Parents of nine children: William J., Mrs. Fred W. (Jane) Giles, Frank, Joseph T., Mrs. George A. (Dora) Wootton, Mrs. George E. (Minnie) Littlewood, Mrs. Thomas H. (Gertrude) Crook, Zina, Mrs. Wesley V. (Lacy) Duke.

Jesse died Dec. 17, 1916. Sarah died Dec. 1, 1908.

In 1874 myself and family cared for the "Old Hall," later known as the Second Ward meeting house, and did so until it was vacated and the meetings were held in the newly erected Stake House. Then we cared for that building until 1909, having had them continuously for 35 years. During this time, my wife baked the bread for the Sacrament for Sunday School and Sacrament meetings.

STEPHEN A. AND SARAH CLARK BOND

Stephen A. Bond was born August 20, 1829, at Rhode Somersetshire, England. When the gospel came to them they lived at Kingswood Gloistershire, an adjoining English County. The gospel came to the family of James Bond his father about 1845,



and his brother Jesse was baptized in 1845 and Stephen in 1851. He left England in November 24, 1854, for Utah, in June 1855 arriving in Salt Lake, in November. He and his brother came first to Pleasant Grove in 1856 and to Provo in 1857. He married Sarah Clark December 6, 1860. They had met in England at an LDS meeting.

Sarah Clark was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire December 8, 1826, and was baptized into the Church when eight years of age at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire where her parents kept the conference house for the Church where the elders made their home. She attended school there until 16 when she left to go to work. She had saved enough money to emigrate after about 8 years and arrived in Salt Lake September 3, 1860, and left immediately for Lehi where she lived with a sister. Here she again met Stephen A. Bond and they were married December 6, 1860. They moved to Provo where they lived five years. Stephen made shoe pegs by hand while living in Provo.

They moved to Heber in 1865. Two children, Stephen and William, were born in Provo. Sarah Elizabeth, Alfred, John and Emily Ann were born in Heber. Jesse Bond, a brother, came to Heber in 1859 with the first pioneers to this valley. Stephen settled on a lot joining his brother Jesse. Being a good carpenter he built most of the furniture for the early settlers. He participated in the Black Hawk War, and from exposure while on guard contracted rheumatic fever. He became delirious, and died December 28, 1875, at 45.

Left with six children the oldest 14 the youngest 2 years, his wife had a struggle to raise her family. The older children went to work, Stephen as a carpenter for President Hatch and the other boys helping farmers, herding cows and helping to harvest crops. Lizzie (Sarah Elizabeth) at 12 years

WILLIAM JASPER BOREN SR. AND LUCINA MECHAM



William Jasper Boren Sr., son of Coleman Boren and Malinda Keller, was born at Peoria, Illinois, on December 30, 1837, and died May 16, 1900, at Wallsburg. He came to Utah in 1851 with his parents as pioneers, settling in Provo. His father was a wealthy

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man. They had plenty to start across the plains and helped many who were in need.

He married Lucina Mecham on July 3, 1859, at Provo, Utah. Later they were married by Jonathan Duke in the temple. She was the daughter of Moses Mecham and Elvira Derby, pioneers of 1850 with the ox-team company. She was born March 11, 1841, at Lee County, Iowa, and died June 12, 1925, at Provo. Both are buried at Wallsburg.

William was a Seventy and counselor to Presiding Elder William M. Wall of Wallsburg Ward. He was road supervisor and watermaster for 13 years. He served without pay and was a farmer and shingle-maker. He freighted between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake; was also school board member without pay. He was a veteran of the Blackhawk War.

In early life he was a cabinet maker and shoe cobbler. He was first counselor to William Wall and later worked in the Sunday School and MIA. Jasper bought the first surrey in Wallsburg and built many houses in Wallsburg.

Lucina remembers sitting on the Prophet Joseph Smith's lap many times when she was a child and saw the Prophet and his brother Hyrum after they were killed. She recalls how the dogs howled that night. She also made the long journey across the plains in the spring of 1853. They left the Missouri River with two wagons, one yoke of oxen, two unbroken yoke of steers and four cows. Her father had bought stolen oxen and the owner came and took them away, so they only had one wagon and the cows to come with. The Indians were on the warpath, but they were only stopped once by the Indians. The saints gave them food, although it lessened their supply but the Indians left. Buffalo were plentiful and at times the travelers would have to stop and let the herds pass. Three days from Salt Lake, her cousin, Daniel Mecham, met them with a load of food, for they were out of food.

She went to school whenever she could, for she wanted all the education she could get. Schooling wasn't so readily available then as now. They lived in Lehi and Provo.

Lucina learned to spin and weave and used Indigo for blue, cottonwood bark and mahogany bark to dye the yarn for a dress she wove and made for herself. She wove on shares also.

In the spring of 1864 they moved to

WALLSBURG BIOGRAPHIES 927

Wallsburg, and endured many hardships. Lucina didn't like to see the children without an education, so she had them come to her home so she could teach them. She was the first school teacher in Wallsburg.

She made butter and put in salt brine. This Sister Brown took to Salt Lake and sold for her. Lucina would also make butter and haul to Provo to sell. She sold 200 pounds to a Midway man for \$70.

They had a terrible diphtheria epidemic, during which 23 children died in Wallsburg.

When Jasper became very ill with diabetes, Lucina tried ways to make a living for her family and finally decided to start a mercantile business, and did quite well selling produce to John Greer, later to E. H. Boley of American Fork, who was very helpful to her even though there was a glut on the market for these items. She bought groceries for what she sold, from Boley and sold in Wallsburg. Later she added dishes and granite ware, then shoes and Chipman got her to sell ladies and children's wear. She did well in her business.

In later years she studied music and was ward organist for six years, after she was 50 years old. She was midwife after her Aunt Polly Mecham died and delivered 503 babies besides all other nursing she did.

After her children were reared she felt free to spend time to do temple work, which she did until she was no longer able to. Her son Wilford completed a three-year mission to Germany and another son went on one. Lucina was president of the Primary.

William Jasper Sr. died May 16, 1900, at Wallsburg. She died June 21, 1925, at Provo. Both are buried at Wallsburg.

Their children: William Jasper, Jr., Samuel Leroy, Lucina Izora, Malinda Elvira, Moses Marques, Lorain Jane, Clinton C., Annie Marie, Alma L., Ida Viola, Sarah Minerva, Wilford Wells, and Polly May.

JAMES AND PRICILLA
ROBERTS BRIERLEY



James Brierley was born January 28, 1862, in Rockdale, England. He married Pricilla Roberts, who was born July 18, 1859, in St. Helens, England, on December 23, 1883.

They were converted to the LDS Church while living in England, by Elders Heber Giles and Orson Hicken. In October, 1889, they sailed for the USA, and after arriving in Utah, settled in Heber City. The first winter was very hard for them, but through their faith and prayers they managed. In 1900 they moved to Buysville, where they bought five acres of ground from Penfold, which later was owned by Warren Bell.

The children went to school in a one-room schoolhouse, with one teacher instructing eight grades. In later years they moved to Park City.

Their children were: John, Hannah, Pricilla (Lilly), Heber Orson, Sarah Emily, Richard and James Wadkin. *862*

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ALICE AND ROBERT BROADHEAD

Robert Broadhead was born July 3, 1836, near Coventry, Warwickshire, England.

His father, William Broadhead, was a Methodist minister who had quite a large following. Upon hearing the gospel of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints preached by Mormon elders, of Joseph Smith and his seeing God, the father, and the son, Jesus



Christ, the visits by the angel and how he was chosen as a prophet of God, set him thinking and studying, after which he joined the despised Mormon church. Going back to his Methodist congregation, he preached them the truths of Mormonism and converted some of them.

In the year 1853, with his wife, Sarah, and their children, they left Liverpool, sailing in the ship, Ellen Miria. After nine long weary weeks upon the broad blue Atlantic, blown by the wind, they landed at New Orleans, traveled up the Mississippi to St. Louis, here they stayed two years preparing to come to Utah.

In 1855, they began a long strange journey across the plains in a wagon drawn by oxen, with just enough food and clothing to last them till they reached Zion.

The long journey, with wind, rain, dust, and heat, sleeping under the stars, on the ground and in fear of the Indians and wild animals was very trying and new, compared with their life in England, where they were fairly well to do people.

But they were not discouraged, for they were going to live with God's chosen people, who had been led to Utah by the prophet of God where they could worship God as they were taught by His Prophets.

Arriving in Utah, they made their home in Box Elder County and helped to build it up. While living there, he married, but through differences they separated.

At this time, news arrived that Johnston's Army was coming. He, with others, moved to Nephi.

Early in 1859, he, in company with James Davis and William Davidson, got plows and harrows and made their way through Provo Canyon over snow slides, rocks, and rough road to what is now Wasatch County. They were the first men to plow a furrow in this county. 278

He took up a small piece of land in city limits, built a house there of logs. He and John Lee took up farming land on Lake Creek, on which were some fine springs. Here he became one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens. He was president of the cooperative sheep herd, and first president of the Lake Creek Irrigation Company. He helped build the company reservoir which was a great help when the streams were low and water scarce.

In 1861, he married Alice Clegg. She was the daughter of Jonathan Clegg and Ellen Wombly. She was born October 23, 1846, in Lancashire, England. Her grandfather was the second man baptized in England. He was baptized July 30, 1836, in the River Ribble near Preston, where the first branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized by Heber C. Kimball and others. His name was William Clegg.

She was taught the Gospel from infancy. Her parents were very anxious to come to Utah, so she with her parents, brothers, and sisters braved the dangers of the mighty ocean in a ship driven by the wind. At times, the ship rode the foaming waves, which appeared as mountains. Then the wind died away, and the ship stood practically still until the wind began again. In this way, they crossed the Atlantic Ocean and came to the United States.

In 1856, when it had been proposed that a trail be made to cross the plains with hand-carts, her parents were among the faithful band who were ready and willing to try it out. They knew their task would be hard and dangerous for it was late fall and their company was one of the last to start. This company was led by Edward Martin.

Grandma was ten years of age and remembers the awful suffering they endured because of cold, hunger, and scarcity of clothing. She saw many die along the way.

When the food got scarce, she remembered her mother making small hard cakes for the children, telling them to suck them so they wouldn't get so hungry. Also, that the sleet would wet their clothing and the wind was so cold that their dresses would freeze stiff as they trudged along. She helped her brother, William, pull a hand cart all the way.

Crossing the icy streams, where her feet could not reach the bottom she clung to the staves, her brother pulling the cart until she could reach the bottom. When they camped for the night, they pulled their carts in a circle and made their beds inside the circle for protection.

One night grandma's hair got off the bed, when morning came it was frozen to the ground, her mother warmed some water and thawed it out so she could get up.

Many had frozen hands and feet as they struggled on pulling their carts and trusting in God. It looked as though they would all perish. They were tired, many dying, but they remained true and faithful. At their campfire while the wind moaned, and often the sleet, snow, or rain fell could be heard, "Come, Come, Ye Saints," then their prayer.

What prayers of thanks and joy were uttered as they saw men with supplies, clothing, and help approaching! For President Brigham Young had sent help. Had he not, all must have perished hundreds of miles back in the mountains. In her case, there was cause for rejoicing. No lives were lost in their own family. Graves marked their trail, with two or three in one grave without coffins, buried in frozen ground.

With help, they reached Salt Lake City on November 30th. Going on to Provo, they made their home, where they were kindly treated.

They lived there working and saving until 1860 when they moved to Heber among the first settlers of this valley.

She married Robert Broadhead in 1861. They began their married life like most of the pioneers, in a log house with home-made furniture, living on a farm with cows to milk, chores to do, land to clear, and crops to raise. In a few years, they became well fixed with a comfortable home to live in which was built two miles east of Heber on their farm by the springs. Here their children were born. She was there with two little children one day when a band of Indians rode up. She went to the door, they asked her for food. She said, "I haven't any." This made them angry, "Get some," they demanded. "I haven't any," she repeated. "Me give you five minutes, no

more." Turning their horses, they rode out of sight. Some time later they returned. She stood as they left her, her back against the door, holding it shut, her children inside.

"You got me bread," they asked. "I haven't any," she said again. "Me kill you now," said the Indian. The leader spoke then to his men. They formed a half circle about the door, drew their bows and arrows, and guns, pointed them toward her. Still she stood there, apparently unafraid. Raising their arm, they pointed their weapon at her, then giving a loud cry rode away.

She said the power of the Lord was with her, for when they went she could hardly stand up. She and her husband, Mr. Broadhead, worked hard, both doing their part to make a home and live the gospel. There was plenty of work clearing land. Still he found time to help build the road to the canyons and get out logs. She made the dresses by hand. Dresses those days were more work with their yards and yards of cloth, ruffles and tucks, but she was a neat sewer as well as house wife, a lovely cook and a cheerful companion never turning only one away hungry. There were born to them thirteen children, six boys and seven girls. Three died while young, the rest were raised to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Broadhead married Flora Doren as a plural wife. They had five children.

They were kind and loving parents helping their children and neighbors. They gave liberally to help build school houses and for religious purposes and to the poor and needy. It was said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He had interest in the members of the Church. One instance was given by William Lindsay. When Mr. Lindsay came off his mission, he stated in a meeting that a family he had met on his mission were very anxious to come to Utah, but were too poor. He said some elders had started a subscription list, as the people were worthy people. Going out of the meeting, Robert told Brother Lindsay, he felt impressed to give \$50.00 for them although he knew nothing of the family.

In later years, Mr. Broadhead moved to Heber, where he and his wife spent the remaining years of their life.

He was ill only a short time, and then died March 15, 1916, leaving his wife, sons, and daughter, and many friends. He held office of high priest, was an Indian War veteran. He was buried in Heber City cemetery.

Alice lived about four years as a widow, still a kind friend to all who came to see her, enjoying her children, grandchildren and some great grandchildren's company. After a short severe illness, she died July 29, 1920. The services were held in the stake house and many friends attended. She was laid to rest beside her husband in the city cemetery. They were real pioneers respected by all who knew them.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the person submitting the sheet, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Marr. _____ Place _____
 Died _____ Place _____
 Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____

HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Died _____ Place _____
 Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____

WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names SURNAME	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF F -- -- TO WHOM
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	
1								----
2								----
3								----
4								----
5								----
6								----
7								----
8								----
9								----
10								----
11								----

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

W BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

WILLIAM AND SARAH
BULLIMORE BROMLEY

William Bromley was born September 21, 1819, at Dawsby, Lincolnshire, England. He married Sarah Bullimore on December 21, 1847, at Dawsby. She was born October 6, 1916, at Grantham, Gonerby Moor, Lincolnshire, England.

William died February 14, 1908.

William and Sarah Bromley were baptized into the LDS Church and lived in Dawsby until the Mormons were driven out. They came to Utah on September 5, 1866, with the Samuel D. White company.

The families of William Bromley, Finty Daybell, William Daybell, John Banks, with many more, moved to Derbyshire, England, and later found passage to come to America in 1850, where they landed in New York. The Bromleys remembered American flags at half-mast while they lived in New York, because of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in April, 1865. They lived in the East while making preparations to come to Utah in June, 1865, with Captain White's company.

They lived in Salt Lake for awhile and later moved to Bountiful. William hauled granite for the temple.

William and Sarah had three children. They were: Celestia Clarissa, Amanda and Benjamin.

Amanda was the first person to be buried in the Charleston cemetery.

Benjamin married Amy Wing and lived in Buysville a short time, then in a long log house at the mouth of Bromley Hollow in Daniel Canyon. His father had home-steaded near Edward and Celestia Buys. Later Ben moved to Duchesne and to Myton. They had nine children. Both are dead and are buried at Duchesne.

William Bromley and Edward Buys
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DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES

brought in sheep and cattle and bought shade and fruit trees to plant on their farms. They also gave some to their neighbors—Mrs. Wahlquist, the Andersons, Thackers, Wings and Nelsons. Some of these trees are still growing.

Elder William Bromley served on missions to England from 1881 to 1883 and two years to Australia, starting October 9, 1888.

William was a good farmer and stockman. His father and grandfather were cattle judges in Grantham, England, so William had learned a great deal this way. His father died at the age of 42, leaving William's mother a large place to care for, which gave William considerable experience.

William's family were opposed to him joining the Mormon Church, so he left for America. While on his mission he tried to convert them, but they remained true to the Catholic faith. Later John Bullimore Bromley came to America, but not to Utah.

William lived with Bishop Nymphus C. Murdock and wife at Charleston and worked for them. Later he went to live with Celestia and Edward in Heber. Because he was the oldest and "most faithful" member of the Charleston Ward when he left, the ward presented him with a book, "History of the Church," by Joseph Smith. The gift was for perfect attendance. He died at his daughter's home and is buried in Charleston.

He was a kind and well-liked man. 863

CESSARY EXPLANATIONS

CHARLES I. AND MARTHA A. SMITH BRONSON



Charles I. Bronson was born October 7, 1853, at Brownstown, Michigan, a son of Edwin and Mary Clark Bronson. He married Martha A. Smith on December 21, 1882. She was a daughter of B. M. and Agnes Wood Smith, and was born December 12, 1858, at American Fork, Utah.

Charles Bronson came with his family to Provo in 1856. Several years after their arrival the movement toward Wasatch County began and the family settled in Heber, later moving to the valley west of Heber known as Midway.

As a young man, Charles I. craved education, and attended both day and night schools. He was recognized as one of the better educated men in the area.

Because of his qualities of leadership he held many civic and responsible positions. He served as a member of the school board for 36 years, and was president of the board after the consolidation of the district.

He died in Midway on September 23, 1929.

Martha A. Smith Bronson was the second daughter of B. M. and Agnes Wood Smith.

In the spring of 1859 the Smith family came to the Lower Settlement, about a mile south of Midway, on Snake Creek at the Cottonwood Grove. They moved to California the following year, where they remained until the fall of 1864.

In 1866 the Indians became troublesome and the settlers formed Midway. The Smith home was south of where the Post Office now stands.

In 1869 they moved back to their former home, south of Midway, where Martha spent her girlhood days. She experienced many hardships incident to pioneer life, and was taught economy and thrift. Martha attended school under the early teachers in

Midway; Sarah Wood, Ira Jacobs, John Huber, Mr. Nugent, and Attewall Wootton.

When the YLMIA was organized by Eliza R. Snow and Zina D. Young, she was made the first counselor to the first president, Matilda Jacobs. She was also a member of the choir, and took part in home dramatics.

Martha Bronson was an earnest church worker, but her greatest activity was in Relief Society work. As teacher, assistant secretary, second counselor and president, she served for over forty years. During this long and faithful service, she never failed in fully performing the duties and obligations of the offices she held. Her greatest achievement was the faithful service she rendered as President of the Relief Society for twenty years.

When the Daughters of Utah Pioneers was organized in May, 1921, she was selected as first assistant to Emily Coleman. She was also parents class teacher and president of the Health Clinic.

Martha died in Midway August 3, 1937.

Children of Charles and Martha Bronson were:

Mrs. Joseph (Edith) Van Wagoner
Louella

Charles Wilmer, who died in infancy

EVERICE RUTHVEN
BRONSON AND CYNTHIA
VAN WAGONER BRONSON



Everice Ruthven Bronson, son of Edwin Ruthven and Mary Clark Bronson.

Born September 8, 1851, Brownstown, Michigan.

Married Cynthia Van Wagoner October 31, 1873, solemnized in Endowment House, Salt Lake City, August 16, 1875.

Died November 19, 1928, Midway.

Cynthia Van Wagoner Bronson, daughter of John Halman Van Wagoner and Clarissa

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MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

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Tappen. Born February 22, 1854, Provo, Utah.

Died March 31, 1930, Midway.

At the age of six, Everice with his family joined a "wagon train" and crossed the dreary plains suffering the hardships and privation incident to pioneer life.

He was thankful when the family settled in Midway, he loved the valley and colorful mountains that surrounded it.

His family made their first home inside the "Fort Midway." This was a safeguard against Indians. The teenage boys and girls worked as hard as their fathers and mothers. Each age had certain jobs to complete during the day. The cows and horses had to be herded during the day and at night they also would be placed in the Fort. Then there would be the long trips into the hills for their winter's supply of wood. Later the Fort was removed and people were able to move nearer to their farm land without the fear of an Indian raid.

It was here Everice's father taught him to till the soil, plant, and to harvest his crops, an occupation he grew to like early in his life. He also found that he desired fine livestock and took great pride in them. His horses were of the finest breed. Some were shipped in from France. He enjoyed riding them and spent many hours riding through the hills and at the cattle round-up in the fall.

After his marriage to Cynthia, their first home was built on the banks of a small creek to the south of Midway, which was called Stringtown. He immediately started to build a nice farm, and before long it was a paying investment. Later they built a large home in the center of Midway and it was there they spent the rest of their lives.

They were proud parents of 13 children, seven boys and six girls.

He served as a marshal for many years. He took a great interest in the community and was very active in civic affairs until the time of his death.

Children of Everice Ruthven Bronson and Cynthia Van Wagoner:

Everice, married Effie Alexander
Charles Edwin, married Jose Murdock
William John, married Rose Huntington
Cynthia, married Perry North
Mary, married George Schear
Clarissa, married Luke Provost
Clark, married Ruby Quinn, later Alice Monson
Tracy, married Elizabeth White

Alvin, died young
Eliza, married Oscar Anderson
Ann, married Nephi Huber
Eugene, died young
Pearl, married William Haueter.

GEORGE W. BROWN



George W. Brown was born in 1827 in Ohio. Died in 1906 at Charleston, Utah. He married Emma Barrows.

One of the original band of Utah pioneers, this veteran enjoyed the additional distinction of being one of the very first to put the plow into the soil of the future commonwealth.

George W. Brown was a native of Ohio, his father being a pioneer of the "Northwestern Reserve", and a veteran of the War of 1812. The family moved back to New York state after the death of her husband and father, and there some of them received "Mormonism" and again moved westward to Nauvoo in 1843, also operating a farm on this side of the Mississippi River in Iowa. George W. Brown served as a body-guard to Joseph Smith, and after the martyrdom and expulsion, he came to the Missouri

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river where, early in 1847, he came with the first pioneers to Utah. He was among those who went back with President Young to Winter Quarters after settlement in the Salt Lake Valley was established, and having rented a farm in Missouri, he remained there until 1850 when he again came to Utah bringing his mother, brother and sister with him. He resided at various times at Springville, Kansas, Walsburg and finally at Charleston, where he died in 1906.

THOMAS AND MARY A. OAKS BURGESS (BROWN)

Thomas Burgess (Brown) was Samuel Israel Burgess (Tom Brown). He got into some trouble as a young man and ran away and changed his name, so was known as Tom Brown, but his name was Samuel Israel Burgess. He was born September 24, 1852, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and died April 1, 1909, at Vernal. His father was Samuel Israel Burgess, who was born in England in 1821. His mother was Miranda Hartwell. She was born in 1828 and she and Samuel were married December 12, 1850. Mary A. Oaks Burgess (Brown) was born November 30, 1862, daughter of Hyrum and Sarah Ann Woods Oaks. Mary died in August, 1930, at Vernal.

Mary Oaks spent her early years living on a homestead at the mouth of Daniel Canyon.

When she and Tom were married they lived in Heber a few years and later moved to a farm in Daniel Canyon, close to where the Strawberry canal headgate is now located. They raised all kinds of vegetables, also watermelons and peanuts. Small fruits were also grown. The Indians bothered them a lot for their garden produce and food.

They were the parents of nine children: Cleo Ann, Sara Miranda, Mary LaVina, Julia, Laura Elizabeth, Mabel, Hazel, Hyrum Sterling, and Cora Abigail.

Julia and Laura (twins) drowned in the Provo River when Mary was driving across it in a light wagon in the month of March. The high water floated the bed off the running gears, it tipped over, and they were all in the water. The children were buried in Heber Cemetery.

Thomas and Mary left Daniel to go to make their home in Vernal in 1897, where Tom died, and Mary was a widow many years. She was unusually gifted in the making of quilts and all sorts of fancy work, which won her recognition in several states of the West and took a number of prizes at various exhibits. 864

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FREDERICK OLIVER AND LOVINA CARLILE BUELL



Frederick Oliver Buell, first son of Oliver Norman Buell and Mary Ann Lack Buell was born July 18th, 1861 at St. Joseph, Mo. When Frederick was 11 years of age his father died of cancer, leaving his mother

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and four other small children. His grandmother Persinda Huntington Buell Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball, living at Salt Lake City, went to St. Joseph to attend his funeral. She brought Frederick back to Salt Lake City with her. Her sister Zina was a wife of President Brigham Young. By this relationship President Young became very well acquainted with Frederick and took a fatherly interest in him, giving him the same privileges as his own children and while living in Salt Lake City he was known as Freddie Young.

At the age of sixteen he returned to St. Joseph and for some time was employed in a store and later worked in the railroad shops where he served his apprenticeship as a tin and copper smith. Due to ill health he was advised to go west, going first to Creston, Iowa, where he worked in the railroad shops and later to Idaho Falls, Idaho. His health was still not good so he went to Rockport, Summit County, Utah to live with his Aunt Sarah Gibbons for the winter. While there he met President Wilford Woodruff who told him of a good opening in Heber City for a tin smith. On May 14th, 1883 he walked to Heber City with his set of tinner's tools. At this time he made the statement that he would never walk out. He worked at his trade here for a short time and then returned to Idaho Falls. The following year he returned to Heber and on May 7, 1884 he married Lovina Elizabeth Carlile, daughter of George and Laura Ann Giles Carlile.

Lovina E. Buell was born April 11th, 1863 in Heber City. Her parents were among the first pioneers to settle in Heber and her grandfather was the second person to be buried in Heber City cemetery.

She was born in a three-room log house, dirt roof and floor, located at Second North and Second West. She experienced all the hardships of those early days—no shoes at times, very few dresses and the most simple foods, with a barrel of molasses as a luxury for the winter months.

School was held three months of the year in a one-room rock building at Third North and Second West, which many will remember, but it was torn down many years ago. Seats were made of slabs with four wooden peg legs. Some of her teachers were Mrs. Phil Smith, Mrs. Fred L. Clegg (prior to their marriage), Heber Moulton, and Wm. Buys. She assisted her father in the field,

raking hay by hand, cradling grain and picking potatoes.

Later on she worked for various families, the first being Wm. Witt with a family of 10 and a wage of \$1.75 per week. She worked at the Wm. Moulton ranch ten miles north of Heber for 23 weeks and then for President Abram Hatch who then lived across the street from the Heber Tabernacle.

She married Frederick Oliver Buell May 7, 1884. After their wedding supper that night, they left by team for Park City, going as far as Moultons, now Lees ranch, in a wagon and from there on in a sleigh. From Park City they took the train to Idaho Falls. After spending a few months in Idaho they returned to Heber and opened a small store and tin shop. They lived in a log house south of Wallace Eppersons home in the northwest part of the city. Later, two rooms were added to the store where they lived for a few years.

In 1893 a two-story brick store building was erected and later, the home diagonally across the street from the Social Hall was built, in which they lived with their family while in Heber. A short time later an additional forty feet was built on the store building making a total length of one hundred feet. The second floor was then used as the dance hall for the community for a number of years. In this building a successful general merchandise business was conducted until they retired and the store was taken over by Owen F. Buell, their son, on January 1, 1920.

The family consisted of Mary B. Simkins, Jennie B. Henrichson, Golda B. Mann, Florence B. Gilner, Lois B. McConkie and Owen F. Buell and two children died when small. They moved to Provo in March, 1920. They observed their golden wedding on May 7, 1934.

On the morning of December 25, 1935, Frederick O. Buell died of pneumonia following an operation for cancer. On July 4, 1943 Lovina E. Buell passed away at her home in Provo of incidents due to old age.

EDWARD AND CELESTIA CLARISSA BROMLEY BUYS



Edward Buys was born February 10, 1841, at La Harp, Hancock County, Illinois, son of Hyrum D. and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. He married Celestia Cla-

rissa Bromley on March 23, 1857, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. She was born on June 25, 1849, at Dawsby, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of William and Sarah Bullimore Bromley. He married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. She was born October 1, 1859, at Spanish Fork, daughter of Henry and Margaret Hamilton. She left him. Edward died January 7, 1914. Celestia died October 28, 1938.

Edward Buys was the eldest son of Hyrum D. Buys, who was born October 22, 1802, in New York City. Elizabeth Huntington Buys was born February 10, 1813, in Albany, New York.

Edward came to Utah on September 15, 1850, in Captain David Evans' company, with his parents, who settled in Bountiful, Utah.

Hyrum was a shoemaker by trade. He furnished a team and helped to get rock to build the Salt Lake Temple. He died quite young, leaving his widow with nine children. Edward worked to help his mother support the family.

Edward met Celestia when he was playing at a dance in Bountiful. She came with her parents to America from England in 1850, as converts to the LDS Church. They came to Utah in June, 1865, with the Samuel D. White company.

They lived in Bountiful, then Salt Lake, and were asked to come to Heber Valley to help make settlements. They came to Charleston and lived on the Joseph E. Taylor farm while Edward built a home. He built the first shingle-roofed house in Charleston. They moved east to Big Hollow from Charleston, where they became the first settlers in this new settlement, which was called Buysville, for Edward Buys. Soon the William Bromleys came, then the Wings, Thackers, Bancrofts, Penfolds, Wahlquists, Andersons, McDonalds, Nelsons, McGuires and others.

Edward built a home with large rooms and added one large room where all Church meetings and other activities were held.

Edward was set apart as superintendent of the Sunday School and Celestia as a Sunday School teacher. William Bromley took care of the Sacrament. Celestia was chosen first president of the Primary Association by Eliza R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells, and was set apart by Bishop Nymphus C.

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Murdock and Edward Buys, his counselor. She remained president of the Primary until they moved to Heber in 1887.

Edward was a High Priest for 15 years and county surveyor for eight years. He was deputy sheriff several years, until suffering a stroke which forced his resignation. He opened the first school in Buysville, Wasatch County. He surveyed Daniel Creek and Timpanogos irrigation water by acre feet and homesteads in Buysville and Daniel. He worked for Brigham Young and his brother on the railroad. He was buried in the Charleston cemetery.

Celestia Buys, better known as "Aunt Clara," was loved by everyone who knew her. She was hurt badly when young and had to use crutches. She never complained, no matter how difficult her life became. She always had a smile for everyone and lived an active, useful life.

She, being an expert with the needle, made all the clothes for the family, including suits for her husband. After she moved to Heber she and Mrs. Duncan opened a millinery shop, both being very adept in making hats and dresses. Mrs. Nymphus Murdock and Mrs. Danielson bought her first hats. Finally illness prevented her from continuing her work. She fell and broke her hip and shoulder, so had to go about in a wheel chair.

In Heber they were neighbors to President Abram Hatch, whose father came to Utah in the same company as the Bromleys. Celestia was one of the first members of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, being the oldest pioneer in Heber at the time of death. She was 89 years old and is buried in Charleston. Her daughter Clara and husband, Alma Cummings, cared for her until her death. They now live in her home.

Edward and Celestia were the parents of: Hyrum D., William Edward, Sarah Elizabeth, Amanda C., Mary Ann, Joseph H., Charlotte, Alma, Martha R., Archie D., Daniel H., Clara May and Celestia C.

As it was a practice request of the Church to practice polygamy, Edward married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. They separated in 1887 and Margaret married Henry Boren, and they moved to Idaho.

Edward and Margaret's children are: Henry D., Alice J., Margaret J., Rhoda A., Melissa, Matta E. and Edna A.

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